

The Cambridgeshire Regiment in France.



A Glorious Record.

The Cambridgeshire Regiment in France.

The following notes do not pretend to give a complete account of the doings of the Cambs. Regiment during over four years of active service. A complete record is being written, but some time must elapse before the full account can be published in book form. From time to time various accounts have appeared in the Press—usually mutilated by the Censor; in addition a few weeks ago at the homecoming of the Battalion Col. Clayton gave a brief resume of the work performed by them. These notes may to a certain extent help to bridge the gaps; in any case it is only right when we are rejoicing over a Great Victory that we should bear in mind the men and the deeds that made victory possible.

First Embarkation for France.

February 14th, 1915.—Battalion embarked for France at Southampton. The officers were:

Lieut.-Col. C. E. F. Copeman.

*Major G. L. Archer.

†Major E. T. Saint.

†Captain and Adjutant W. B. Algeo.

*Captain Staton.

†Captain W. T. Sindall.

†Captain R. E. Sindall.

*Captain Clayton.

†Captain Symonds.

†Captain O. N. Tebbutt.

†Captain Keenlyside.

*Lieut. Bates.

†Lieut. Butlin.

†Lieut. Corbett.

*Lieut. Corfield.

*Lieut. Few.

†Lieut. Fletcher.

†Lieut. Gill.

†Lieut. Hopkinson.

*Lieut. Kenting.

†Lieut. Ollard.

†Lieut. Platt-Higgins.

†Lieut. Saunders.

†Lieut. Seaton.

†Lieut. Shaw.

†Lieut. Smalley.

†Lieut. R. J. Tebbutt.

x — †Lieut. West.

†Lieut. and Quartermaster Cutting.

†Lieut. Delgado (R.A.M.C.).

† Since killed or died of wounds.

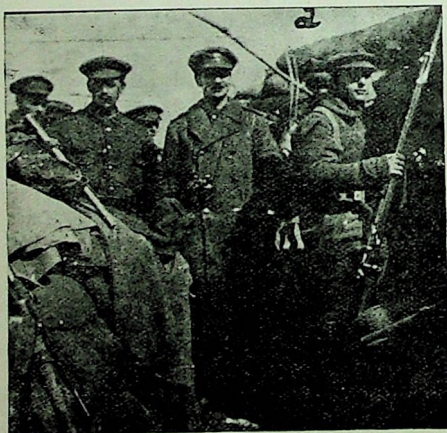
* Since wounded.

x 2/Lt Monty West - the very first casualty
Feb 1915. I remember hearing the
wives and mothers lamenting

West 4/2/15



(1) C Company constructing facines in rest billets at Boeschepe.



(2) Major E. T. Saint inspecting sentry posts in trenches.

On the morning of February 15th the Battalion disembarked at Havre, and on the 17th entrained, arriving at Cassel at noon on the 18th. The Cambs. were billeted at Terdegheem; then followed a period of inspections and training. The Cambs. joined the 82nd Brigade of the 27th Division.

First Casualties.

The first casualties occurred on the night of 3-4th March, when B Company were working in the line near Voormezeele. The Battalion was by this time undergoing the acclimatising process, under which system newly arrived Battalions were sent up to the line by platoons and then companies in order to adapt themselves gradually to strange conditions. The work was hard; when in the front line it was a case of working hard all night; when not in the line working parties were employed digging subsidiary lines in rear. One company was especially proud of one line of trenches which they had dug. What would have been their thoughts then if they had known that three years after (April, 1918) the remnants of the Battalion would be holding that identical trench against repeated attacks by the enemy!

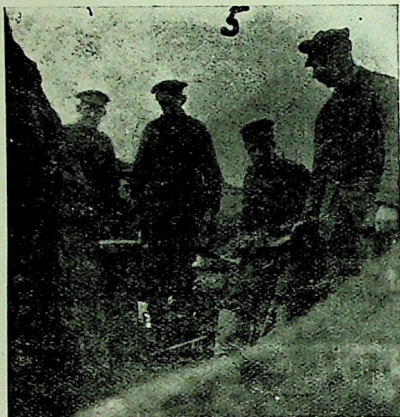
March 14th.—The Battalion behaved splendidly in the face of a strong German attack at St. Eloi. The first officer casualties occurred here, Capt. Tebbutt and Lieut. Smalley being killed.

April 2nd.—Marched to Ypres. In spite of occasional shelling the town was filled with civilians, cafes were open, and there were stalls on the Grande Place. The same night the Battalion moved to Sanctuary Wood, near Hooze. At that time the trees were very fine and lofty and there were large numbers of pheasants and nightingales.

Second Battle of Ypres.

From then onwards considerable casualties were incurred in holding the trenches. On April 22nd the Second Battle of Ypres commenced by the enemy using quantities of poison gas. For many days the situation was critical. Although the main enemy attack was further north, the Battalion came in for a full share of repulsing enemy attacks. C Company, which had heavy casualties, had by May 6th lost every officer who came out with the Company.

The Battalion earned a name for patrol work, the exploits of Lieuts. Gill and Hopkinson being quoted at length in Sir John French's despatches. On May 22nd the 27th Division was relieved from the Salient and marched through Ypres—not the Ypres of the previous month, but a blackened and scarred mass of ruins. Trench warfare then took the Battalion south of Armentieres, where they remained until September. Then followed a month of holding trenches on the



(5) Sergt H. Pull serving out tea in the trenches.



(6) Cambs. Headquarters in Hooze Village, April, 1915.

the attack was launched on St. Pierre Divion. The Cambs. Regiment was successful in taking all its objectives with comparatively few casualties.

A week later found the Cambs. holding the line at Ypres. They performed this duty practically continuously until May, 1917. During this period several enemy raids were beaten off and successful raids made on the enemy trenches. During May the Battalion was used for constructing railways in the forward area for the forthcoming operations. The work was under enemy observation practically the whole time and casualties were considerable. During June and July the Battalion alternately held the line and trained for offensive operations.

Third Battle of Ypres.

July 31st, 1917, saw the commencement of the Third Battle of Ypres. The Cambs. were the reserve Battalion of the reserve Brigade of the 39th Division. The attack at first went well. About two hours after the commencement of the battle the Cambs. advanced from the canal bank to St. Julien in artillery formation under heavy enemy shelling. On approaching St. Julien it was ascertained that the last stage of the attack had not gone well; the remainder of the Brigade had encountered strong enemy opposition, one Battalion had every officer a casualty, and the enemy was massing in strength for a powerful counter attack. The Battalion was called on to take up a defensive position around St. Julien with orders to hold on at all costs. The storm soon broke—enemy attacks developed in great strength, and soon the Cambridgeshires were bearing the full brunt of them. Five times the enemy attempted to capture the ground held by the Cambridgeshires, but each time he was beaten off by rifle and Lewis gun fire. The ground was held and the troops on either side of the Cambridgeshires were at length enabled to consolidate and hold their line; if the ground had been given up the Divisions on either side would have had to evacuate their hard won gains. The orders were that the Cambs. were to hold on at all costs. They did—but casualties were heavy. They went into action with 22 officers, and they had 18 officer casualties that day. One platoon was ordered to hold an important piece of rising ground. At nightfall a runner was sent up with a message that the platoon having accomplished its work was to withdraw; there were only three privates left, but they refused to come back until they got an order from an officer.

"Carrying On" Under Trying Conditions.

The enemy had lost important positions and many men, and if the attack could have been resumed the next morning far-reaching results would have been



(7) Hooze Chateau, April, 1915.



(8) Officers of C Company, February, 1915.

obtained. A new factor unfortunately came into the situation. The ground had been pounded for weeks by an intense bombardment. Torrential rains fell during the night and continued to fall for the next five days. The result was that the whole battlefield became a mud swamp. Parties carrying supplies and ammunition literally waded up to the knees in mud for miles. Our defensive positions consisted of shell holes, the water often up to the men's waists. Men when hit often fell into the shell holes and were drowned. The wounded who could not walk had to be carried on stretchers to the main collecting station, and although it was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the rear it sometimes took five hours to get a case down. To add to these miseries the enemy's artillery was shelling the whole time. The only thing to do was to "carry on," and the Cambridgeshires had to carry on until August 5th, when they were relieved.

A fortnight afterwards it was a case of holding waterlogged shell holes in front of Hill 60, and after that in Shrewsbury Forest, where the Battalion held the line at the commencement of the Second Battle of Ypres.

On September 26th came the battle of Menin Road. The Cambs., in conjunction with other battalions, had to take Tower Hamlets Ridge. This position had hitherto defied capture. It was an immensely strong position and guarded from the west by the Basseville Valley, which was simply a morass. The attack met with strong resistance, but in spite of heavy casualties the objective was gained and the enemy counter attacks beaten off.

October and November were spent in holding waterlogged shell holes. When the Battalion was not actually in the line it was engaged in making roads and light railways in the captured area. Unfortunately in addition to the discomfort of the mud considerable casualties were incurred through enemy shelling.

In December the Battalion was brought away from the Salient for a greatly needed rest and refit. Christmas Day was spent at Henneveux, near Boulogne. New Year's Day, 1918, found the Cambs. detraining at Ypres for another spell of trench work. At the end of January the Battalion left the Salient, where with short intervals they had been fighting since November, 1917, and the Cambs. went into the line at Gouzeacourt.

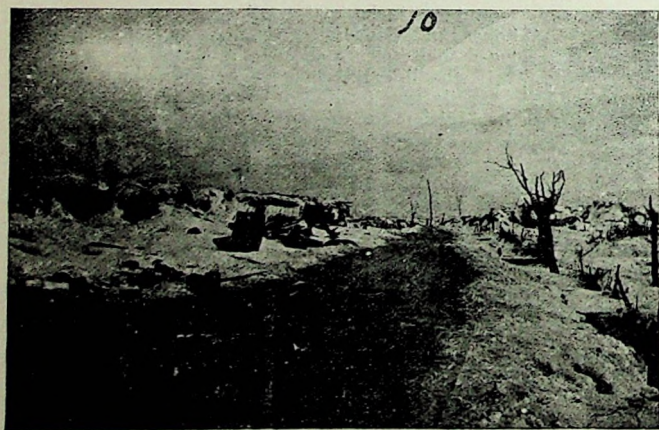
DEFENDING THE CHANNEL PORTS.

Battleworn and Exhausted.

March 21st found the Cambs. behind the line training at Moislains. The great German offensive started that morning. In the evening the Battalion moved up and gained contact with the enemy near



(9) Cloth Hall, Ypres.



(10) Village of Voormezele.

Tincourt Owing to the situation on the flanks orders were received to perform rearguard duties to the Division. Then commenced a period of fighting which lasted practically day and night until the 30th. A withdrawal across country that has been captured at heavy cost is dispiriting at any time, but the Cambs. took a heavy toll of the enemy. When it was possible to make a stand it was done; occasionally it was possible, notably on March 26th, to make a counter attack. It speaks volumes for the state of discipline and esprit de corps that throughout this ordeal the Cambs. kept well in hand and when the opportunity for counter attack presented itself it was always taken advantage of. On several occasions the Battalion was practically cut off, but was extricated by its C.O. (Lieut.-Col. E. T. Saint, D.S.O.) with great skill and daring. The Lewis gun played a great part in this action and took a heavy toll of the enemy. On March 30th the 39th Division was at last drawn out of the battle and sent down to the coast.

On arrival at the coast the Cambs. were told they would proceed north to refit. Three days after they entrained, and the next day arrived at St. Omer about 4 p.m., "for three weeks' training and refitting." The same night, however, they were called out, and early the next morning were on their way to Ypres; the enemy was preparing for a great effort in the north to break through to the Channel ports. The next ten days were spent in and around Voormezeele repairing the old defences and manning the redoubts in the subsidiary lines of defence. Like the Cambs., the troops in the front line were all battleworn and exhausted from their efforts on the Somme.

Voormezeele.

The great attack started in the early morning of April 25th with an intense bombardment of gas and high explosive shells of every calibre to a depth of nearly three miles. This was followed by attacks of fresh German Divisions in overwhelming numbers, and in spite of the gallant efforts of the troops in front the enemy captured the remaining portions of the Messines Ridge. By mid-day Voormezeele was the firing line. Then commenced one of the hardest and most stubbornly fought battles the Cambs. ever took part in. The enemy having captured Kemmel Hill, the whole of the Voormezeele defences were enfiladed from the right. Next morning in the heavy mist the enemy rushed the portions of the foremost line on the left which held out the day before. The Battalion there fought to the last; one officer and a few men got back, but the rest fell where they fought. Voormezeele was now enveloped on three sides; the troops on the immediate right and left were as badly off, there were just enough men to hold one line of



(11) The ramparts, Ypres, from the Menin Gate.



(12) The Menin Road, looking towards Hooge.

defence and absolutely no troops behind in case of a break through. In addition the enemy was making full use of his capture of Kemmel Hill, where he had posted heavy guns which enfiladed the British lines.

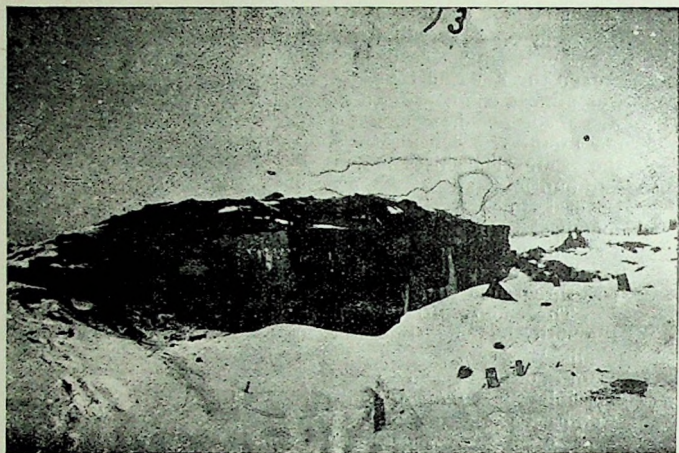
The enemy, realising that he had practically broken the line and that the road to the Channel ports was almost open, pressed hard. Attack after attack was made—each time his lines were mown down by our infantry. During the engagement one platoon of the Cambridgeshires fired over 11,000 rounds of ammunition, all at ranges not above 150 yards. Several times at Ridge Wood on the right the enemy managed to penetrate the defence, but each time he was thrown out again by counter attacks made by small bodies of troops which were "combed out" of less threatened parts of the line.

The enemy attacks continued until the evening of the 29th; by this time the enemy had used all his available reserves. Meanwhile a composite Brigade from another part of the front had arrived, and it was possible that night to pull out the remnants of the Cambs. and the rest of the 39th Division. They were sent to take up a position in rear near Dickebusch, and the whole of the 39th Division was reorganised into two weak battalions, one under Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, of the Gloucesters, and the other under Major M. C. Clayton. A month before the 39th Division had consisted of ten strong battalions—now the two battalions between them could not muster much more than 600 rifles.

By May 6th the situation was easier, and the 39th Division was taken back to near St. Omer. It was not deemed possible to re-establish the Division, so it was broken up, and on May 9th the Cambs. journeyed south to absorb the 7th Suffolks in the 12th Division. The rest of May and June was spent holding the line near Beaumont Hamel. On July 15th the Cambs., with the remainder of the 12th Division, were rushed down in 'buses to the south of Amiens in support of the French troops there. The infantry was not, however, drawn into the line, and at the end of July sudden orders were received for a move north of Amiens.

"The Father and Mother of Attacks."

On August 2nd the Cambs. went into the line opposite Morlancourt. There was not the slightest indication of any intended operations until August 6th, when orders were received that the Cambs. would shortly be used in support to an offensive operation. On the 7th the Cambs. were warned that "the father and mother of attacks" was to commence early the next morning, and that they would be responsible for capturing the high ground west of Morlancourt.



(13) Captured German "pill box" used as Cambs. Headquarters, September 26th, 1917.



(14) Tower Hamlets Ridge.

At 5 a.m. on August 8th the attack commenced. The enemy immediately opposite was expecting a local counter attack by the British to regain some trenches which had been lost two days previously. Although he did not expect a big attack he was ready for the Cambs., and not only did the two attacking Companies not gain their objective, but they also suffered heavily. Col. Saint immediately planned a second attack with his two remaining Companies—about 140 men. They attacked at noon, and not only did they capture the position but in addition they took 370 prisoners and many machine guns and trench mortars. Col. Saint was then sent to take command of the 35th Brigade, the General having been wounded.

A Gallant C.S.M.

The next afternoon the village of Morlancourt was captured with more prisoners and material. The small number of casualties incurred in this operation was almost entirely due to C.S.M. Harry Betts (D.C.M. and bar). When the attack commenced C.S.M. Betts noticed that casualties were being caused by a party of 30 Bosches with four machine guns who were firing from a sunken road on the right flank. Without a moment's hesitation this gallant warrant officer, absolutely alone, worked round to the right and came in behind this party. He shot several who showed resistance, and the remainder surrendered to him. He was subsequently awarded the Military Cross, but was unfortunately killed in the attack on August 22nd.

When the Cambs. attacked again it was on August 22nd, from a position east of Morlancourt. The objective was the Bray-Meaulte Road. This was gained after heavy fighting in which the Cambs. lost 12 officers and C.S.M. Betts.

Where Lieut.-Col. Saint Fell.

The enemy then withdrew his line, but was closely followed up, and attacks by the Cambs. on August 25th and again on August 26th drove the enemy back to Carnoy and Montauban. On August 28th the Cambs. had a big task to perform—the capture of Maltz Horn Ridge, which commanded the valley leading towards Combles. The attack was entirely successful, and the Ridge and many prisoners were taken. The day's operations, however, were marred by a great calamity—a shell burst in Battalion Headquarters, killing two officers and mortally wounding Lieut.-Col. E. T. Saint, D.S.O., a fearless soldier, one who ever put duty before self and set his officers and men an example hard to follow. Requiscat in pace. The command then devolved upon Lieut.-Col. M. C. Clayton, D.S.O., who retained this position until the Armistice was signed, and he brought the Regiment home.



(15) German position west of Morlancourt, where Cambs. captured 370 Bosches, August 8th, 1918.



(16) Village of Morlancourt after capture by Cambs. Regiment.

On the afternoon of September 4th the Cambs. moved up from Montauban to Saily-Sallisel. They received orders to bivouac in shell holes for the night. At midnight the C.O. was sent for by the Brigadier, and orders were given to attack the Nurlu position at 6 a.m. the next morning. The approach march proved most difficult; the Assembly position was $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away and the only practicable route was through a dense wood which was heavily plastered with high explosive and mustard gas. It was impossible owing to the thickness of the undergrowth to deviate from the heavily shelled paths, and the Battalion had to plod along in file in the darkness and gas with their gas masks on. On emerging from the wood the Moislains Canal had to be crossed by planks, and the River Tortille also traversed before the Battalion could be formed up to attack. Strange to say, during the approach march there was only one casualty, a man slightly gassed, an amazing combination of good luck and discipline.

How a Gallant Officer Fell With His Men.

On the attack commencing it was at once evident that it was going to be a hard fight; the enemy had plenty of machine guns to sweep the long open valleys, and the whole ground was heavily wired. The flank Companies got within one hundred yards of their objective and were then held up by wire. B Company, which attacked in the centre, made a most gallant attempt; they swept over the outlying portions of the enemy's defence, capturing about 30 prisoners, but then came under heavy machine gun fire. Three officers in succession were hit whilst commanding this Company, two being killed. The fourth officer, Lieut. G. Nock, gallantly led the survivors of the Company who fought their way stubbornly on to within 150 yards of the village before he and the men with him all fell. Several wounded managed to crawl back, but Lieut. Nock's body was found the next morning surrounded by the bodies of seven of his men. That evening another battalion attacked unsuccessfully. During the night the Cambs. Companies were reshuffled, and the next morning the full weight of the attack was directed on to the northern edge of the village. The enemy would not stand up to the attack but fled to the next village, leaving odd men to surrender.

One other factor regarding the Nurlu battle should be noted. There were nearly 300 men in the Battalion fresh out from England, with barely 12 weeks' training, who had never been under fire before. They fought splendidly, but mention should be made of the way in which they were led by the Company officers and N.C.O.'s. It was a very severe test.



(17) Cambs. assembly position, August 22nd, 1918.



Attacking a Rabbit-Warren.

September 18th.—Epehy had so far resisted all efforts to take and hold it. Twice British troops had entered the town, but each time had been driven out again. The great difficulty was that Epehy was like a rabbit warren. There were dug-outs 60 feet deep which could accommodate whole companies. Underground passages led from these dug-outs in all directions to machine gun nests in the ruins of the houses. The attack, which commenced soon after 5 a.m. on the 18th, was to be on a wide front, and it was intended to clean up Epehy and the enemy positions to the east of the town in readiness for the big attack on the Hindenburg Line. Whilst other battalions were to encircle Epehy and break through the positions north and south, the Cambs. were to enter the town and "mop up" the garrison. The fight did not start too well. The left Company of the Cambs. ran on to a mass of machine guns; every officer was killed and the men suffered heavily as well. Two other Companies had hard work to gain the southern edge of the town, but with the impetus of the Reserve Company thrown in behind them they were enabled to slowly make progress. The work was extremely difficult; the whole town was infested with small machine gun parties of enemy playing hide and seek in the ruins; a machine gun would suddenly pop up from a hole in the ground, fire at the attackers, and then disappear to take up some other position. Progress, however, though slow was continuous; by degrees the town was penetrated, the cellars systematically searched and bombed. By the afternoon the Cambs., in addition to killing many of the garrison, had sent down over 100 prisoners. In the latter part of the afternoon, with the aid of some fresh troops, the task was, as it was then thought, completed. However, during the night two fresh centres of resistance were discovered, and it was not till 5 a.m. on the 19th that the last machine gun nest was disposed of. Orders were then received for the Cambs. to assist in carrying the next enemy position at 11 a.m. Although the men had been fighting continuously for over 24 hours they advanced magnificently. They were unable, however, to gain the last hundred yards of ground, and had to dig in until the evening, when at 6.30 p.m., with the aid of a few Battalion Headquarter details, the remnants of the Companies carried the final position with a rush. Epehy was the occasion of some of the hardest fighting the Cambs. had ever had. Casualties were heavy. Owing to no less than five Company commanders becoming casualties (three on 18th and two on 19th) the command devolved more than ever on the junior officers and N.C.O.'s, and they rose to the occasion magnificently.

The next few days were spent holding the captured positions under heavy shelling and guarding the "hinge" of the great attack which swung through the Hindenburg Line. On September 30th the Cambs. were at last relieved.

Surprise Packets.

Five days later found the Cambs. holding the line in front of the Vimy Ridge south of Lens. The next morning the move forward commenced. Whilst the main enemy forces in front were undoubtedly withdrawing there were plenty of "surprise packets" left behind in the shape of machine gun nests and occasional companies of infantry. The next few days therefore consisted of a series of bounds forward, alternately feeling the way and dealing with any resistance which was met with. On October 12th it was evident that the enemy was prepared to hold the line of the Haute Deule Canal. Immediately opposite the Cambs. was the mining village of Auby on the western side of the canal. Attempts were made on the morning of the 13th to gain an entrance into the village, but the enemy showed he was not going to give it up without a fight, as it was one of the few remaining bridgeheads on the canal.

On the morning of the 14th therefore the Cambs. attacked under a barrage. With great determination they forced their way into the northern part of the village, capturing many prisoners. Another battalion should have entered from the southern end of the village, but they had very bad luck and could not make much progress. A defensive line was therefore dug through the village. The Cambs. were not strong enough to take on any more of the village, and for the next 24 hours the British were holding the greater portion of the village with the enemy tenaciously holding the southern part of the town. Further north other troops forced the canal and the enemy had to withdraw.

Pursuit of the Enemy.

The Cambs. had two days' rest and then took up the pursuit of the enemy. Soon after passing the canal they came across the first French civilians they had seen in the liberated zone. They were overjoyed to see the British, and when the band struck up the "Marseillaise," the tune they had not heard played for four years, they simply broke down. At the same time, although our troops were often greeted with crowds of civilians ready to embrace and decorate their deliverers with flowers, there was generally during some part of the day a stand made by the enemy. October 20th was a typical day. In the early morning the Cambs. set out as advanced guard

with a section of machine guns and a battery of 18-pounder guns. Soon after passing through the outpost line they entered a small village, to be told by excited civilians that the Bosches had left about an hour previously—needless to say they had taken with them any valuable possessions belonging to the villagers that they fancied and could cart away. The next village the Bosche had only left a quarter of an hour before. On approaching the next village (Sameon) the Cambs. were greeted with heavy machine gun and rifle fire. The enemy were located in little trenches in an orchard and across a cabbage field. Two Companies commenced working round the village. The covering fire from our Lewis guns and riflemen soon began to tell, and sundry enemy were seen slipping away; one party with three machine guns held on until our troops worked round them, when they tamely surrendered. Although they had fired many hundreds of rounds they had not caused a single casualty to the Cambs. Most of the party had been slightly wounded. The Cambs. had meanwhile pressed through the village in time to see the fleeing enemy disappearing into the next village. As this was to be the limit of the advance that day an outpost line was reconnoitred and occupied.

Before the supporting battalion passed through the outpost line the next morning the enemy systematically shelled the village. In addition to killing and wounding several women and children he killed one Cambridgeshire, a man who had served with the Battalion the whole time it had been in France. He and another man who had been killed on patrol the previous day were buried in the village churchyard. The Maire and all the village turned out to the funeral, the former making an impressive oration in which he promised that the graves of the two Cambs. soldiers who had fallen whilst liberating the village should be always tended and kept in order, and as an earnest of their intention laid two enormous wreaths on the graves.

The Final Engagement.

Sameon on October 20th was the last fight the Cambs. had in the war. Shortly afterwards they were relieved for a rest. During this rest H.R.H. the Prince of Wales came to see the billets one afternoon, and gave a most interesting account of his experiences in Italy. At the commencement of November the Cambs. started to trek forward once more; on November 11th they were on the Belgian border near Bonsecours when the Armistice was signed, and orders were received to halt where they were.

The Battalion spent the winter in Somain, between Douai and Valenciennes. Demobilisation commenced at Christmas, and in February all retainable men were sent to the 11th Suffolks. During February the Prince of Wales inspected the Battalion on parade. The Cambs. were detailed to find the guards over H.R.H. during his stay in the neighbourhood. By April the Battalion was reduced to cadre strength.

Home Again.

On May 10th the cadre sailed from Dunkerque, finally arriving at Cambridge on May 21st, when they received a great welcome.

On July 19th the Colours and escort took part in the Victory procession through London, finally marching past the King and all the great Allied leaders. It is felt that the Regiment had won the right to be represented on that historic occasion.

FEN TIGER.

Your particular attention is drawn to the appeal opposite. It is quite realised that many have promised their support to local memorials, but it is hoped that they will also send a donation to the Memorial to the County Regiment.

During the recent war approximately 75 officers and 1,300 men of the 1st Cambs. Regiment were killed or died of wounds. Of the latter, the graves of approximately 19 officers and 360 men have never been found. For many of these the proposed Memorial will be the only one to record their names.

Please help to make the Memorial worthy of the men and of the sacrifices they made. Even the smallest donation will be thankfully received.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE REGIMENT.

WAR MEMORIAL.

At a meeting of Officers held in Cambridge on the 27th June, 1919, it was unanimously decided to take steps for an adequate Regimental War Memorial in Ely Cathedral. A small sub-committee was appointed to carry the matter through, and the Dean and Chapter of Ely have agreed to the general idea of the proposed Memorial, the design to be submitted to them, naturally, for approval. It is proposed to fit up the disused Chapel in the North Transept of the Cathedral as a "Cambridgeshire Regimental Chapel." In this Chapel will be inscribed the names of those fallen in the War, and it will be the place where, in future, the Regiment's Colours will be deposited in case of need and old Colours preserved.

The design and scheme generally is now being worked out by Dudley Newman, Esq., F.R.I.B.A. The existing Chapel is in the Norman Style of architecture, and is formed by a deep Norman arch and embrasure. The necessary work to be done comprises a stained glass window, the erection of a small Altar with hangings and furniture, the panelling of the walls to a height of 7 ft. in oak, and the provision of a small open work oak screen across the exterior of the arch to form an entrance to the Chapel. On the panelling of the walls will be placed silver or bronze shields, on which will be inscribed the names of all ranks in the Regiment who have given their lives for their country.

The estimated cost has not yet been definitely ascertained, but the more funds there are available the more complete the scheme of decoration can be made to the Chapel. On the panelling of the walls will be placed, 66 erb Chapel. In addition it is hoped to erect a Stone Cross, costing approximately £200, in the neighbourhood of Ypres to commemorate the lengthy and glorious services of the Regiment in the Salient.

Many have also expressed an opinion that some memorial should be erected at the summit of the Schwaben Redoubt, should funds be available.

This appeal is made to surviving officers and all other ranks in the confident expectation that they will assist, as far as they can, the proposed Regimental Memorial, as a worthy commemoration of fallen comrades and the years when all worked together for the honour of the Old Regiment.

It is also wished to give the fullest opportunity to all those to whom the fallen were especially bound by ties of relationship to join in, and they are warmly invited to help to make the Memorial worthy of those they loved.

An account will be opened at Messrs. Barclays, Ltd., Ely, Cambs., where donations can be sent to the "Cambridgeshire Regiment War Memorial," or they can be sent to Lieut.-Col. G. L. ARCHER, Silver Street, Ely Cambs., the Hon. Sec. of the Memorial Committee, the members appointed to which are: Col. C. T. HEXCOCK, V.D.; Lieut.-Col. C. E. F. COPEMAN, C.M.G., T.D., D.L.; Lieut.-Col. G. L. ARCHER, T.D.; Major M. C. CLAYTON, D.S.O.; and the Rev. W. T. R. CROOKHAM, C.B.E. T.D., Senior Chaplain to the Forces (1st Class).

